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Poetrn.

THE EVERY-DAY DARLING.

She is neither a beauty nor a genius. And no one would call her wise; In a crowd of other women She would draw no stranger's eyes ; Even we who love her are puzzled To say where her preciousness lies, She is just an every-day darling.

She is sorry when others are sorry. So sweetly, one likes to be sad And if people around her are merry. She is always gladder than glad. Her sympathy is the swiftest, The truest a heart ever had; She is just an every-day darling The dearest that heart ever had.

In that her preciousness lies.

Her hands are so white and little It seems as if it were wrong They should ever work for a moment. And yet they are quick and strong; If any dear one needs helping. She will work the whole day long The precious every-day darling,

She is loyal as knights were loyal, In the days when no knight lied, And for sake of love or of honor, If it need be, a true knight died; But she dreams not she is braver Than women by her side. This precious every-day darling. Who makes sunshine at our side.

Every day and all day long.

Ah envy her, Beauty and Genius, And woman the world calls wife; The utmost of all your triumphs Would be empty in her eyes. To love and be loved is her kingdom In this her happiness lies; God bless her, the every-day darling! In this her preciousness lies

Select Miscellung.

DANDELION.

"I wish I had never married you, Ben Dalton! I know I haven't the temper of a saint. but you are enough to provoke one." and the speaker broke out into hysterical sobs, "I am sure I reciprocate your wifely devotion,

my dear madame. The happiest life that ever was led

Is always to court and never wed, and I heartily believe it. For my part, I am tired and sick of your everlasting scolding; Mrs. Caudle herself is outdone. Here we have been married but five years, and with how much happiness I used to look forward to the time when I could complete this little nest and bring to it the bird I had word so long"-and his voice softened-"but now, Mary, this must not last. Perhaps your ideal has fallen as low as mine; our love is gone, and although we cannot be divorced, still we do not need to live tog ether in such a constant wrangle. Think it all over to-day and tell me this evening if you

speaker turned abruptly, and left the house. Five years before, Ben Dalton and bright pretty Mary Delvin were married, with seemingly bright prospects for a happy life; Ben had built a cosy little cottage near their native town, on the banks of a lovely little lake, skirt- been; how my fretful temper and harsh words ed by lofty trees and drooping willows; pass- enstranged your love. I know our durling boy ers would exclaim almost involuntarily: "What a delightful little nook!"

Two years passed by, and a wee one nestled in Mary's arms; and this tiny link in love's chain seemed to bind still more closely the past." hearts of the parents toward each other.

Little Willie was now three years old, but the serpent of discord had entered this Eden of do- pale lipsmestic happiness; no long and bitter quarrel had estranged the two, it is the "little foxes that | ye leve one another." spoil the vine;" Mary's health was delicate. her work was increased and her nerves in that state where everything jarred upon them; she grew peevish and fretful. Ben was thoughtful and exciting, and at last, both equally to blame, they lived in a wretched state of coldness and indifference toward each other, while both nearly worshipped their child. All well they might; he was a bright, handsome, winning little fellow, with fair complexion, large, beautiful deepblue eyes, and hair so golden, that they had laughingly called him "Dandelion;" and by constant repetition the habit became fixed and "Willie" was seldom spoken. It was in fact an appropriate name, as one would say, to see the fittle fellow toddling around minus his much despised hat, his little yellow head bobbing around among the grass and flowers-his chubclover blossoms and buttercups.

On the morning that the before-mentioned conversation had ensued, the usual black looks and recriminations had passed between them and Ben Dalton left the house with anger and bitterness in his heart.

Mary sobbed in utter abandonment after his departure, for in spite of all her faults she loved her husband; but she soon rose calm and decided. "He doesn't wish to see me here any longer," she said to herself, "and shall I remain where I am only tolerated? No! we have lost all our love for each other, and I will take our garden wall, hidden from our view by the tall child and go back to my father's house, that I grass." left a happy bride. There I shall be gladly welcomed. Ah! there's no love like a mother's love, although I didn't think it five years ago. Now I will be preparing to go, so that when Ben returns to his dinner he will find me ready pected may be the shock. to act upon his kind advice. But where is Dan- Hale and hearty Mr. and Mrs. Dalton lived

The morning seemed very long to Mary as she made her hasty preparations for her departure and despite her self-control, the tears would fall as she came across some tiny gift from her husband-the bracelet her birthday brought her from his hands, or some standard work by her favorite author given her with "a Merry Christmas, dear wife!" and her heart would relent as she thought, "it has all been my fault; and I will go."

All this time Ben in his shop was thinking bitterly of the home he had left. "Let her go," he thought: "I never care to see another woman's face. I have lost all faith in the sex. Why, I used to think her an angel-a fallen angel, in my esteem, she is now. I don't suppose I have been as patient as I should, but a man does not want to be driven distracted by a woman's tongue. Mary will go back to her mother and be happy, if she can, without her trust the bringing up of my son to a woman with such a temper, if it is a mother.

Slowly crept the hour hand of the old clock, till it indicated the hour of twelve; soon firm, manly footsteps were heard and Ben entered the house with a weary, troubled look. His dinner was waiting for him as usual, and his wife said to him, with calm indifference. "Mr. Dalton. I am ready now to leave you to the enjoyment of peace and quietude. I shall return to the roof that sheltered me in childhood: there are those that are summer friends. I shall take our child with me, of course, and shall endeavor to do my duty by him as now," and she called his name. There came no answer. "Where is he?" she asked. "Did you

not bring him from the shop?" "I have been alone all the afternoon," he said

"I have not seen him since you left the house!" she gasped-her eyes dilating and her cheeks growing pale. Ben's bronzed cheeks grew white. They both looked with a nameless horror in their eyes. Then throwing off the lethergy that bound them to the spot, they left the house, calling in vain the pet name of their darling.

The steep banks of the tiny but deep waters of the lake were soon reached. Could the child have ventured there?

Yes; there, just at the edge of the water lay

Ben caught it up with a hoarse erv, and Mahad worn that very morning. Everything fore her eyes and she dropped to the ground.

When she opened her eyes she found herself in her own room, the Doctor's face bent over her-was gone, and she could hear a lower murmur of voices in the adjoining room, too weak to speak or think, she closed her eves and fell asleep. When she awoke, Ben was bending over her; she tried in vain to raise her head from the pillow; she was weak and helpless as babe. Several days she lay thus, and hardly for an instant did her husband leave her. She took his attentions without question, but once grown,-"Do not speak or think; you have been very ill for six weeks with brain fever; now try to sleep all you can."

At length the life tide of reviving health came flowing back, and the chain of memory once more reunited. "Oh! Ben, our child. wish to return to your father's house," and the our child!" she moaned bitterly. In vain her husband sought to hush her, but she said : "I must speak! I have seen how devoted you have been to me, and with how much care and tenderness you have watched me, to preserve my worthless life. I have seen, too, how wicked I have is with the angels; but dear husband, better loved now than ever before, from his grave shall spring forth the flowers of a love that shall never wane, if you can only forgive the

his arms, and said, reverently, as he kissed the

"A new commandment give I unto you, that

From this time new life seemed infused into the veins of the invalid, and ere long finding that Willie's body had been recovered, she pleaded with her husband to take her to the little grave; for a long time he demurred, until she seemed quite well and strong. She was chang- torial vote, a Sharon Legislature was elected ed indeed from the wife of a few months ago; her face showed the traces of some deep sorrow; but, thereon, rested the shadow of peace.

But the day came that Ben had promised to take her where Willie rested, and they started forth-he pale and trembling, she calm, but with a wistful longing look of mother love in

They were to ride by her old girlhood's home. so they called there. Her mother welcomed her with joyful agitation: they both appeared by hands dealing death and destruction to the so strange and constrained, that Mary looked at

them in wonder. "Tell her!" said Mrs. Delvin.

"Mary dear, can you bear good news-the best of news?" he began.

She metioned to him to proceed. "Dear wife, you have been so near the river of death we have not dared to tell you this; but, that little apron, so fraught with sad tidings we thought then, the wind had taken from your clothes-line and left by the waters brink; the mate to it our Willie wore, and we found him, fast asleep, nestled up to the side of the

The door opened. "I'se tum," and in marched Master "Golden-hair." Mary caught him in her arms with a cry of thanksgiving.

Joy seldom kills, however great and unex-

delion? He was in the yard but a moment ago. to celebrate their golden wedding-children loin the keys from her father, and so obtained Ah! I know; his father took him with him to and grandchildren clustering around them. access to the prisoner. When the Governor ought to know all about it, as few of his cloth Judges of the Superior Courts elected at the many a man wants that number every morning

beam; but the mother is the one to watch over point out Mr. and Mrs. Dalton as an example ing upon him, to put immediately to death her child, and I shall have nothing else to live of married happiness, not knowing the fiery trial through which they had passed, years ago, she confessed her love for him, pleading piteand by its lesson learned the duty of patience, forbearance and love.

THE GREAT BONANZA OF NEVADA

A Glance at the Silver Mines.

We copy from the Stockholder the substance of a letter from San Francisco, written just be-I will stay and try to win back his love and be fore Christmas. The writer says that people a better wife," but the thought would soon here can hardly realize the excitement pervadrise, "he is tired of me; he wishes me to go ing that community, and indeed the whole Pacific slope, over the news of the great "bonanza" discovered in the Comstock mines, in Nevada, and the consequent speculation in stocks of the companies located on that lode. The people, he says, have got wild over it, and California street, day after day, reminds him of what he has read of the scenes that were visible in London and Paris in the days of the South Sen and Mississippi schemes.

After a long season of comparative dullness silver stocks at San Francisco have taken a child; but she cannot have Dandelion; I can't jump upwards unprecedented in the history of speculation. Of the leading stocks now claiming attention, a few months ago the California Mine stock sold at \$60 per share, Consolidated Virginia stock at \$76 per share. In October the workmen in Consolidated Virginia struck a drift of surpassing richness. Examinations made by experts were said to show that this ledge of ore, or "bonanza" as it is called at the mines, extended at least 1,700 feet in length, and had a depth of not less than 600 feet. It spreads through the California and Consolidated Virginia mines, which are contiguous, into the Ophir, and perhaps much further. The value of the ore now taken from the bonanza at several points is from \$300 to \$600 per ton, and the estimate made by Mr. Deidesheimer, mining engineer of large experience, is that the bonanza contains not less than \$1,500,000,000 worth. Mr. Deidesheimer asserts that he discovered one pillar in the Consolidated Virginia worth, according to his calculation, \$70,000,000. He regards the mines as the richest in the world, and predicts that before long experts and mining capitalists will be flocking from all parts of the world to see these wonderful riches. Of course the development of the bonanza is going to make a number of men enormously rich. These two mines, the Consolidated Virginia and California, it is said, are controlled by four men, who are in partnership. They own 60,000 shares of each mine. Their names are James C. Blood, W. S. O' Brien, John Mackay, and James G. Fair. On December 22d the shares sold on the street at ry saw and recognized it as the one their child \$500. The aggregate value of Flood, O'Brien & Co.'s shares, therefore, is \$60,000,000 and seemed to unite in one mad, fantastic whirl be- the four sharcholders are worth \$15,000,000 each. But this is not all. If Mr. Diedesheimer's calculation is correct, and the bonanza will vield in the end \$1,500,000,000, it will be safe to say that these four men will in a few years be worth as much as \$250,000,000 each. Another of the prospective billionairies is Sharon. the man who has just been elected Senator from Nevada. Sharon owns heavily in all the mines on the Comstock front, and if the bonanza extends far into and beyond the Ophir, he will become as rich as Flood and his companions. He is already worth \$20,000,000 or \$25,000 000. as she essayed to speak, he said tenderly, and, and is going ahead at the rate of \$250,000 a she noticed how pale and haggard he had day. Sharon came to California from Ohio with the pioneers of 1849. He had been a flat boatman, then a briefless lawyer in some small Missouri town, and then a struggling merchant. Arriving at San Francisco with a few dollars in his pocket, he plunged into speculation, made money, and lost it, went around seedy and hungry, was picked up by the Bank of California and sent out to Nevada to assist in the management of a small branch there, and thus started on the road to fortune. He is now familiarly called the "King of Comstock." Among his associates is Ralston, the president of the Bank of California- Sharon is nominally a citizen of Nevada, but lives most of the time in San Francisco. He is a large owner of real estate in San Francisco, and is interested in a hundred enterprises. Latterly he has been buying up mining property in the neighborhood of his Comstock possessions, and now holds

Legend of the Iron Mask.

years ago to be a Senator, and when Nye's

term expired he was a competitor with that

up, and it was agreed that Jones should suc-

ceed Nye and Sharon should succeed Stewart.

it may be mentioned that while Nevada went

Democratic by 2,000 majority on the guberna-

During the seventeen years' confinement of Mars, who brought him to the fortress, was renight. She, too, was very young and beauti- the near approach of the fatal day. ful, and their eves accasionally met in the chanel. He sang beautifully and was a very skillful performer on the guitar. It is said she climbed the rocks under the castle terrace, and sang sweet songs to the poor captive. Thus a romantic love sprang up between them, and as it gained strength the young girl dared to purthe shop as he often does. It will come hard Perfection is not found on this earth in any discovered his child's treachery he was struck everfell "further or harder"

to Ben to give him up, the precions little sun- form; but friends and acquaintances used to with the greatest dismay. His oath was bindany one who had spoken to the prisener. But ously for her young life. The captive, also, to whom the Governor was much attached, joined his prayers to hers, and implored that they might be made man and wife, and then the secret would be safe. The Governor was not stern enough to immolate his child, and perhaps a gleam of ambition may have flashed across his mind, as, in the event of the death of Louis XIV., the prisoner would be acknowledged, and his daughter sit on the throne of France. However, their nuptials were performed by the priest of the castle in the dead of night, and all were sworn to secreey. From this union two children were born. A whisper of this reaching the Minister, the Marquis of Luvois, the prisoner was immediately removed to the Bastile for safe keeping, and the mother, the priest and the Governor disappeared. The children were sent to Corsica to be brought up in obscurity under the name of their grandfather Bonpart, which was corrupted into Bounaparte. And thus, says the legend, Provilence avenged the wrongs of the twin brother of Louis XIV., and restored the oldest branch of the Bourbon line to the throne of France.-Scribner's Monthly.

> The Famine in the West. There is great distress existing among the ettlers in Kansas and Nebraska, who have suffered from the grasshoppers, and the contributions thus far made for their relief are far from being adequate to the emergency. Unless more effective measures are adopted for the relief of deserving men who have lost their crops by the visitations of the winged pests it is to be feared that great misery and cases of actual starvation will ensue. There is a painful suspicion that in some of the States which have suffered most severely, men of wealth have endeavored to misrepresent the extent of the calamity, for fear that the value of their property would be depreciated if the facts were known; and to the representations of this class it may perhaps be attributed that the appeals of the sufferers have not been more effective. A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Phillips county, Kansas, says that in the township where he lives there are about 125 settlers who, unless reliof is afforded, must actually starve. The State authorities have distributed 500 pounds of flour and corn-meal, a few beans and potatoes, some salt and a little clothing. There are many who have sold all their cattle and farming implements, who are have neither teams nor tools to begin work in the spring, if they manage to get through the winter. Similar accounts of destitution are continually coming to us from trustworthy

The Only Rebel.

The Hon, B. H. Hill, of Georgia, has just made at Atlanta Ga., one of the noblest and most forcible speeches of the day. In the course of this logical, brilliant, and patriotic effort occurs the following grand and brief parallel between Seccession and Radicalism. We believe that it will find a cordial response in the hearts of the great body of the American people:

"Secession was a mistake-a terrible mistake; but secession was no crimo. [Great] applause.] It violated no oaths; it trampled upon no individual rights; it dispersed no legislatures: it throttled ne State; it sought to shed no blood: it burnt no cities: it invaded no homes! Radicalism' is no mistake. It is deliberate, intentional, wicked, ever-increasing crime; (applause;) it has trampled upon ten thousand oaths to support the Constitution. It defied the Union as a fact that it might destroy the Union as a principle; under pretence of reconstructing the States it has destroyed the States. It has sworn to support the Constitution only to seize upon power to enable it war, poverty, and sorrow; it has burned cities, it has dispersed legislatures, it has robbed the poor, plundered the helpless, punished the innocent, and it has chained liberty to the ear of the argument before this Court. tyranny. I arraign Radicalism to-night before with Ralston, a controlling interest in more the bar of this outraged country as the only than a dozen mines. He took a fancy a few real intentional rebel in American history. [Applause.] It is a rebel against the Constitution of our fathers; it is a rebel against the soverother rich man, Jones, for the seat. As both eignty of the States; it is a rebel against the could not have it, it is said a bargain was struck domestic tranquility which the Constitution was intended to insure; it is a rebel against every principle of justice, and a rebel against every As an illustration of the power of great wealth. blessing of liberty. [Tremendous applause."]

A Singular Prophecy Fulfilled.

In 1829 in Westmoreland county, Pa., Joseph with a majority of twenty-one on joint ballot. Evans was hung for killing John Cissler with a shovel. He protested his innocence under the gallows and declared that the killing of Cissler was accidental. He declared that as he this strange prisoner at Sainte Marguerite, St. was innocently hung there would be no other persons hung in that county for a period of placed by a Mousieur De Bonpart as Governor. forty years. And he also named the witnesses The daughter of the latter, just emerging from | who swore falsely against him and declared that childhood to womanhood, grew up with this not a man of them would die a natural death. around her. She had seen the graceful figure of Singular as it may appear, there has not been the masked prisoner promenading at night upon an execution in the county since that of Evans the terrace and at worship in the chapel, where he over forty-four years ago, and. what is still the was forbidden to speak or uncover his face, the more singular of the witnesses he mentioned soldiers in attendance having their pieces always one was drowned, one was kicked by a horse, pointed toward him if he should attempt to do and from the injuries received. died; one was either. She discovered that her father always hung in Ohio, for horse stealing, by a mob, treated him with the greatest respect, serving one was struck by lightning and killed on the him bareheaded and standing. His table-ser- old postage road, standing on or near a water vice was of massive silver, his dress of richest tank, when a train of cars rolled over and left relvet; he were the finest linen and the most the lifeless remains of the witness a round mass costly lace. She had heard her father accident of human flesh. Those arrested and tried for ally speak of him as a "Prince." wonder murder have either been sentenced to various that his sad fate occupied her thoughts, by day periods in the Penitentiary or have escaped the and his noble figure haunted her dreams by horrors of the gibbet by swallowing poison on respect to Justices of the Supreme Court, Clerks

> Two iron wedges in a cyprus stump sixteen feet below the surface of the ground were recently found in Hyde county.

in the Case of Cloud vs. Wilson.

The following opinion in the case of Judge Cloud vs. Judge Wilson, covering also the case of Judge Moore vs. Judge Hilliard, will be found of much interest to the general public: People en re, Cloud vs. Wilson.

1st. D. H. Starbuck, at the first election after the adoption of the Constitution, was elected the Judge of the 8th Judicial District; he did not accept the office and declined to qualify. therefore the Governor appointed the relator to fill the vacancy.

The question is, was this a vacancy which the Governor had the power to fill?

One of these conclusions must be adopted: 1st. On the refusal of Mr. Starbuck to accept the General Assembly had power to order a special election for a Judge of that District. In the absence of a grant of this power to the General Assembly by the Constitution, this conclusion must be rejected.

2nd. This is casas omissus in the Constitution, and that instrument is so defective as to have provided no way to all the office, so that the must stop, should it so happen that the person elected Judge declines to accept or dies before he qualifies and takes out his commission. This conclusion must be rejected.

3rd. We adopt the conclusion that although Starbuck declined to accept, and did not qualify and take out his commission, a vacancy did occur in the office; by an unexpected event, there was no one to fill the office; thus, for all practical purposes, the office was vacant, and it can make no difference whether Mr. Starbuck declined before, or the moment after he qualified, or whether he was eligible to the office for taking it in either of the three ways, tkere was the same mischief. No one to administer the law in that judicial district, and to avoid this detriment to the public welfare, the power to fill vacancies is conferred upon the Governor.

1. the act of 1873-'74, chapter 118, directs an election for judge in the 8th Judicial District on the first Thursday in August, 1874, which was a regular election day for members of Directs, members of the General Assembly. and some other State officers, and was also a regular election day for the judges of the Superior Court belonging to the short term.

Under this statute Mr. Wilson was elected ov a vete of the people Judge of the 8th Judicial District. He qualified, and in spite of the protestation of the relator, took possession of the office. The question is, had the General Assembly power to order the election? This depends upon the construction of act 4, see. 31: All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election."

It is settled that the words "otherwise provided for" mean otherwise provided for by the Constitution. Clark vs. Stanly, 66 N. C., 59 People vs. Bledsoe, 68 N. C., 457.

The question now is, what is the meaning of the words "until the next regular election?" Taken by themselves, they are too indefinite to have any particular meaning; as they cannot stand alone, it is the province of the courts to find, by the rules of construction, other words to support them-that is, to find a definite meaning.

1. It is suggested the addition of the words for members of the General Assembly." would fix a definite meaning. That is true, but what warrant is there for adding these words? We know of no rule of construction to justify it; there is no association of ideas by which the election of indicial officers is connected with the election of members of the General Assembly; there is as much, if not more, reason for making the sentence read, until the next reguing a judicial officer.

It is unnecessary to say more upon this view of the question. Indeed, after the consideration to subvert the Constitution; under pretence of of the matter which the appointment of Judge restoring peace it has blighted the country with | Cloud gave rise to in connection with the election for m mbers of the General Assembly in 1872, the position has, by general consent, been abandoned as untenable-was not present in

2. It is suggested-the addition of the words for Judges of the Superior Courts" will fix a definite meaning. This seems to have been the construction adopted by the General Assembly in the act above referred to. It is obvious, that the addition of those words so as to make the sentence read " until the next regular election for Judges of the Superior Courts," does not meet the whole question; for, the section under consideration embraces all vacancies in the judicial department, except those otherwise provided for by the Constitution, and includes the Justices of the Supreme Court, Clerks of the Superior Courts and Solicitors, as well as the Judges of the Superior Courts; so, to make the sentence full, it must be made to read, "until the next regular election for Justices of the Supreme Court, in respect to vacancies occurring in the office of the Justice or of any one of the Associate Justices; for Clerks of the Superior Courts, in respect to vacancies occurring in the office of a Superior Court Clerk, and for Solicitors, in respect to vacancies occurring in respect to the office of a Solicitor, and for Judges of the Superior Courts in respect to vacancies occurring in the office of a Superior Court

It would seem this was the construction adopted by the General Assembly in respect to Justices of the Supreme Court, from the omission to provide for the election of two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, to take the place of two who now hold the office under the appointment of the Governor to fill vacan-

We think this construction the true one, in of the Superior Courts and Solicitors, because elections are to be held at one time for all the Justices of the Supreme Court, and so as to the Clerks and Solicitors respectively. But, in regard to the election of Judges of the Superior Courts, this is not the case. There is another section of Article IV which varies the question Beccher preached an "eloquent sermon," a and calls for a change in the words, which it is few Sundays since, on the "fall of man." He suggested should be added to section 26: "The first election, under this Constitution, shall before breakfast.

The Opinion of Chief Justice Pearson after their election, under the superintendence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years and the other for eight years." Here is an express prevision by which the Judges of the Superior Courts are divided into equal classes, one class to be elected every four years. Whether this provision will effect any important purpose, it is not for us to say, it is so ordained; and it is the duty of the Courts to give effect to it, and to see that it is not departed from and evaded. No construction of the Constitution can be sound which defeats an express provision of that instrument. Such is the effect of the construction provided for. We have eight of the Judges instead of six elected at one time and may have had ffine or ten or the whole twelve according to the result of accidents.

> To preserve these two equal classes and to have an election for six of the Judges of the Superior Court, held every four years, it is mecessary to modify the additional words suggested, so as to make the sentence read, "until dis post suggester election for Judges of the line in which a reconcy has deceased."
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> This construction, which we adopt to refer-

ence to all judicial officers, may be expressed by the use of a very short ellipsis, so as to make the section read: "The opposites shall hold their places until the next regular election for the office in which a waeancy has occurred."

This conclusion makes everything fit and there is no "jar" or dislocation of any part of the instrument.

In one case the office which had become vacant, belongs to the second class, to wit: that of the Judges to whom was allotted a full term; it follows, that the regular election for the office is not to be held until 1878, at which time the terms of the Judges of the second class expires; that the act of the General Assembly, under the Constitution, which attempts to hasten the time for the election of a Judge of the 8th District, violates the Constitution.

It was urged on the argument, "by this construction the appointee of the Governor may hold office, as in this instance, for many years. whereas the general policy of the Constitution is to have frequent elections." It is "not ours" to conjecture the considerations which caused a provision by which the appointed to fill the offlice of Judge in case of a vacancy holds until the next regular election for the office, or for the want of a provision by which a vacancy in the office of a Judge of the Superior Court can be filled by an election of the people. Suffice fice for a Judge elected by the people is fixed ling a vacancy by an election. As another objection to this construction, it was urged, other parts of the Constitution, to wit: sec. 30, 34 of the same article IV, "judicial departments" in providing for filling vacancies use the words "for the unexpired term." If the words. "until the next regular election" are to have the same meaning.

The objection is plausible, but the reply is: the Constitution cannot be held up as a model of precision in language, and the duty of the Court is to declaring the meaning, whether it be expressed in one set of words or in other equivalent words-for illustration, section 30, "in case of a vacancy existing for any cause," &c.; section 34, "when the office shall become vacant;" here the same meaning is expressed in different words, so the use of different equivalent words does not include the construction that the same meaning was intended.

But allowing that the change of words is an objection to the constitution adopted, it is weighed down by the fact that any other constitution would nullify and put at naught the provision by which the judges of the Superior Courts are divided into two classes, and by the lar election for Justices of the Peace," that be- further fact that should the judge of a district having at the outset the long term be elected at the time that the judges of the other class are elected, the question will arise, does this judge elected out of his class hold for eight years, or only for the unexpired part of the term? If the former, the classification is entirely destroyed; if the latter, the classification is restored in that instance, but is open to other disturbances occurring by vacancies, and we have the anomily of a judge elected by the people to fill a vacancy for four years or other less time, which is in conflict with the provision thatithe term of office shall be eight years. There is this further objection; the election of a judge out of his class may come on unexpectedly, as if a judge out of the class dies or resigns, say twenty days before the regular election for judges of the other class, there will be no reasonable time for making a selection of candidates, but the election must be made, or the district will have no judge. The fact that this contingency is not provided for, shows it was not the intention to have an election by the people to fill a vacancy in the office of judge. This conclusion is put beyond all doubt, by reference to other parts of the constitution by which provision is made in so many words for the election of other less important officers, to fill vacancies that occur more than thirty days before a general election for such offices. If the election comes off within thirty days after the vacancy, the appointee of the Governor is to hold until the next general election, art. 3, sec. 13. No provision of the kind is made in respect to an election to fill a vacancy for the office of a judge out of his class; thus we are forced to the conclusion that no election of a judge out of the class was contemplated. We declare our opinion to be that the defendant, Thomas J. Wilson, is not entitled to the office of Judge of the 8th Judicial District, and that the relator, J. M. Cloud, is entitled to the office.

There is error. Judgment below reversed, Let judgment be entered according to this PEARSON. J.

An old lady, on hearing that a young fixed had lost his place on account of a misdemean-

"Miss Demeanor, lost his place on account of Miss Demeanor! Well, well, I'm afraid its too true that there allus a woman at the bottom of a man's difficulties."

Two horns will last an ox a life time, but

Attorney General and Cloud es. Wilson.

"All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of the constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election." Con. art. 4, sec. 31. The meaning of "next regular election" is the question to be settled.

The adjective "next" is evidently used to first as distinguished from a remote election. It means the first election in point of time.

The adjective "regular" is used to qualify "election" so as to distinguish it from some other kind of election. It is therefore necessary to ascertain what are the several kinds of elections designated in the Constitution.

There are two, and only two kinds of elections designated or contemplated in the Constitution: regular elections and special elections.

Regular elections are those by which the offices are originally and continously filled according to "stated and established rules," at " periodical times." Web. Dict.

Special elections are those by which the offices are filled in cases of accident.

The usual elections for members of the General Assembly on the first Thursday in August every two years is an instance of regular elections. An election to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of a member, at such time as may be appointed, is an instance of special elections. It is a useful inquiry, why is it that the Governor is allowed to appoint a Judge in any ease? . The people elect members of the General Assembly, whose term is two years, and if a member dies, making a vacancy, the Governor does not fill the vacancy by his appointment; but the people meet again and elect a new member. And so the people elect a Judge whose term is eight years, and yet if a Judge dies, making a vacancy, the people do not meet again and elect a new Judge, but the Governor appoints. Why is this? Why is the Governor let in to appoint in one case and not in the other? The people are the elective power in both eases, and one is just as important as the other: and they will not allow the Governor to appoint in one case for a single day, and yet they do allow him to appoint in the other for years. The difference is founded on convenience, and on that alone. Members of the General Assembly represent a county or a small district, and it little trouble or expense for the people

to make a new election upon short notice. And therefore there is no necessity that the Governor should appoint their representative or any county officer, and he is not allowed to But the Constitution provides that all the twelve Superior Court Judges shall be elected not by a county, not by a district but by the whole State, (unless thereafter altered.) And a special election to fill a vacancy would involve delay to notify the people, to nominate candidates to canvass their merits; and much expense to hold and certify the election. And so, for convenient, the appointment to fill the vacancy was given to the Governor, instead of being reserved by the people.

time would the people be likely to part with this important elective power? As they parted with it temporarily to suit their convenience, they would resume it as soon as convenient. The next inquiry is, is such convenient time

indicated in the constitution? It is the "stated, established, usual" period where the people meet together for the first time after the vacancy occurs to vote for judges of the Superior Courts. Then it is as convenient for them to till a vacancy resulting from accident, as from the expiration of a term. And it is just as convenient for them to vote for

If then we use "regular" in the sense of usnal or established election, we have still to determine what are the usual or established times

for elections of jueges by the people?

The Constitution provides that twelve Superior Court Judges shall be elected by general ticket, and shall hold their offices for eight years from 1870. That would make the usual, established, or what is the same, the "regalar" elections come off in 1878, 1886 and so on, every eight years. But there was a further pro-vision that one-half the judges elected at the first election should hold their first terms for only four years; the effect of which was to instead of election every eight years for twelve Judges, evidently for the purpose of securing a continuous and uniform practice and administration of the law, and at the same time popularizing the system and keeping the Judges and the people close together, with a frequent reminder to the Judges of their responsibility to the people, and a frequent opportunity to the people to make them feel that responsibility. Whether such a policy is wise or unwise, I express no opinion, not because I have none, but because this is not the place to express it.

With this policy in view, and in view of the fact that the people are the electors of Judges. sible of the terms of Julges should result from the popular vote? When it is clearly intended that the Judgeship of a district shall be held can it be that in case of accident it should be held one year under the election by the people and seven years under the appointment by the Governor? Why should the accidental vacancy and the appointment by the Governor have any Imate electors can fill it when they come toge.h r at the usual or regular time and places of electing judges; and without the inconveelect the Julge at some future, usual or regular election for Judges. There was such a regular election in 1874, four years (six) after the vacancy occurred and was filled by the appointment of the plaintiff; and there will be another regular election for the same purpose in 1878: at which of these regular elections for judges next regular election in 1874? or does it mean the next after the next in 1878? It certainly six other vacancies in 1874, as it can be for them to fill it when they vote to fill six other vacancies in 1878. Nor can the alteration by tricts make any difference.

stitution as if it were "next regular election" for that office. It that addition would not alter the meaning, why make it? If it would alter the meaning, where is the precedent for changing language to injuriously affect a popular right. In whose favor must doubtful language be construed? Not in favor of the appointing power of the Governor-he has no interest in it. Not in favor of the appointee, for although he has an interest, yet it is subservient to the public, and doubtful language must be solved in favor of popular right. Nothing is better settled, or more important to be maintained, than that no one ought to exercise the duties of an office to which his title is doubtful; and no oned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial berightfully in office ought to excreise a doubtful power; the Legislature itself ought not to exercise a doubtful power; and it is upon the supposition that they daly considered the question of power and determined it in favor of its exercise, that the courts feel themselves bound by their Constitution, unless in cases plain to the contrary. Every doubt, in every section shall be construed to deny or defeat any

rarily and for convenience, and it being reason- on canviction thereof, be deemed guiltyof a mis-

1874 was proper. An argument of some force against this view | such district attorney or a judgment ur on an inis, that Judgeships should be for the longest dictment against any such district attorney, time, and that a reasonable consideration of the hall be a bar to either prosecution respectinterests of the appeinters would not call him lively.

tion was paramount. There is a general idea that to fill a vacancy, is to fill it as full as you would a barrel, so that the e is nothing more to de. That is true, where the electing power

40 fill the office originally, is the same power qualify "election" so as to make it mean the that fills the vacancy; as where the people elect ions and regulations as are now provided by that fills the vacancy; as where the people elect ions and regulations as are now provided by that fills the vacancy; as where the people elect ions and regulations as are now provided by that fills the vacancy; as where the people elect ions and regulations as are now provided by the first as distinguished from a remote election. It is member of the General Assembly and he dies. and they fill the vacancy. They fill it full and there is an end. But where the appointing power is not the electing power, then it reverts to the electing power as soon as it can be convenientlly exercised, unless the contrary clearly appears. And doubts ought to be solved in fa-

vor of the reversion. It is objected that this construction would disarrange the provision, that the Judges of the Superior Courts are to be divided and kept in two classes, six and six, to be elected every four years; for, if eight are elected in 1874, then only four will be to be elected in Non sequitor. That would be so if the 1878 two Judges elected to fill vacancies in terms which end in 1878 were elected not only to fill the vacancies, but for four years of the next term. That would be an anomally, for which I remember no precedent, either to appoint or elect an officer, not only for the unexpired term, but but for one half of the succeeding term. A Senator in Congress is elected for six years; but if elected to fill a three years vacancy, he does not fill that three years and three years of the sur- PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS. cceding term. So here, when two Judges are elected in 1874 to fill vacancies in terms which end in 1878; their terms expire in 1878. They

fill vacancies and not terms, Again, it is said that if the construction for which I contend, i. e. that the Governor is to appoint until the next regular election for Judges of the Superior Courts, and then the people are to elect to fill the remainder of the neancy, then, if the vacancy should happen just before the election, say twenty days, so that no election could be held, the vacancy could remain for four years: Non seguitor. The Governor can appoint to fill any vacancy. ould fill the vacancy for twenty years, and then if the people failed to elect, either his appointee would hold over, as in Battle vs. McIver, or he could again appoint to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of the people to elect.

This construction of "next regular election" would seem to be the true one, if considered without the light of the Legislative, Excentive and popular action, but with the aid of these, there would seem to be no doubt. The Legislature has construed it to mean the election of To-day the free and untramelled voice of the the residence of the bride, and was performed 1874. The popular voice so construed it and elected the defendant, and the Executive so construed it and commissioned him. If I had

doubts I should yield them. It is not pretended that construction effects this bill will finally seal its doom. the office of any member of this Court. It is admitted on the argument that it does not. And the Legislative and proper construction is, that does not. The election of Supreme Court It is also a useful inquiry: For how long a Judges are every eight, and not every four There has not been, and there cannot be until 1878, any election for any Judge of the bill. We do not believe that it is possible to Supreme Court. I mention it only to exclude the conclusion that the descision is insensibly munity where public opinion is strongly op-

biased thereby. I dissent from the decision.

READE, J.

Washington, Feb. 5.-House.-The Civil resence of a large assemblage. The first vote was on an amendment offered | ure is a mistake." by Kellogg, of Conn., to strike out of the House

The Civil Rights Bill.

bill the provisions relating to schools, and that was carried by a large majority, but without the yeas and nays. The next vote was on the motion of Cessna.

The bill was then passed—yeas 165, nays 100. The next vote was on attaching as a preame to the bill a clause of the Democratic National platform of 1872 affirming the equality of all men before the law. That was adopted Yeas 219, nays 26. The nays being all Southhave an election every four years for six Judges, ern Democrats, with the exception of one Northern Republican, Chittenden, of New

The bill now goes to the Senate for action as whatever to the bill passed by the Senate. The following is the bill as it passed-omit-

ting the preamble: That all persons, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres nd other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations establishare we not to suppose that the Constitution | ed by law and applicable alike to the citizens would have so provided as that as much as pos- of every race and color regardless of any preof every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude. That any persor who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen except for reasons by law. eight years under the election by the people, applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting much denial, shall, for every such other effect than to fill the office until the legit- offense, forfest and pay the sum of five han- for two years to come. Grant hopes by this dred dollars : the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be nience of being called together in a special elec-tion? Ecyond all question the people are to conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year, provided that all crimes with impunity." They take no account persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the othare the people to be permitted to vote for a judge in that district? The language is at the "next regular election." Does that mean the apply to criminal proceedings, either under apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided further, that a judgment for the penwas just as convenient for them to vote to fill alty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgthat vacancy at the time when they voted to fill ment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to

statute, since the Constitution, to vote by dis- the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations It is insisted that we ought to read the Con- of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial District or Circuit Courts of the United States. Whenever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the District Attorney's Marshals and Deputy Marshalls of the United States and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby authorized and required to institute proceedings against every rson who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisfore such Court of the United States, or Territorial Court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of aces. Provided that nothing contained in this thing is solved in favor of popular rights; to this, there is no exception. Cooley's Con., Line 36, 37, 73, 74, 182, 186. And any District Attorney who shall wilfully The Constitution having provided for an full to institute and prosecute the proceedings election of Superior Court Judges in 1874; and herein required, shall for every such offence that being the next regular election for Judges | forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars after the vacancy, and the people having part- to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered with the right to till the office only tempo- ed by an action of debt with full costs, and shall ble and fundamental that the power should be | demeanor and be fine | not less than one thousand, resumed as soon as convinient, it would seem nor more than five thousand dollars; and proto follow that the election of the defendant in vided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against, any

frem his practice for a few months or years. Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other by a number of distinguished gentlemen on the

Dissenting Opinion of Associate Jus- ble to this argument was the appointment of grand or petit juror in any court of the United ilce Reade in the Case of Cloud rs.

Judges under the old regime by the Governor States or of any State on account of the United States or of any State on account of race, color until the next General Assembly, which was sometimes only for a few months, and could sometimes only for a few months, and could fieer, or other person changed with any duty in not exceed two years. And then the General -he selection or summoning of jarors who shall Assembly resumed the elective power, and sometimes used it with crushing, not to say crucle effect, upon the appointees, under the idea of, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and

that the public good, or some other considera- be fined not more than five thousand dollars. Sec. 3. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the Courts of the United the bolting Republicans. He is a Liberal Re-States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provis

The Deople's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

JOB PRINTING.

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The Civil Rights Bill.

On Friday last the House of Representatives passed the Civil Rights Bill, by a vote of 164 to 100, amid considerable excitement. We give the full text of the bill as it passed.

It is an iniquitous bill, to say the least of it, and shows to what length the dominant party will go in its attempt to rouse the Southern people to the pitch of desperation. It seems the Republican party can only live by keeping up a continual ferment in the South, and to do this they heap every indignity upon as patient a people as the sun ever shone upon.

We hope the bill will be killed in the Senate. but we confess the prospects are rather gloomy.

people, north and south, condemns the measure. by Rev. Aldert Smedes, D. D., of Raleigh. The Republican party has been rapidly on the decline for some time, and the passage of

The bill went to the Senate and was referred to the Judiciary committee.

The New York Times, Republican, says:

We cannot perceive the necessity or the desirability of the passage of the Civil Rights administer its provisions effectively in any composed to it, and we are convinced that any resolute attempt to enforce it would bring incalculable annoyance upon the class for whose benefit the bill is intended. It is, moreover, a bill of doubtful constitutionality We suppose it will not be denied that the passage of the bill is regarded by many Republicans as a political Rights bill was finally disposed of in the House | necessity and that it is pressed to some extent to-day after a long and exciting debate in the on that ground. It seems very clear to us that from the standpoint of party policy the meas- ferred.

We might print columns of evidence to show that the party which has so long misraled the country, will resort to any means to of Pennsylvania, to substitute the Senate bill keep in power, but have only room for a few special order for Tuesday next.

Bill to amend chapter 17 see brief paragraphs this week to show the animus of the Radical party. We know that many Republicans in this section of country do not approve the course the Radicals at Washington are pursuing. A number have already left the in Rockingham county. Passed its several party, and others are turning the cold shoulder.

It is said that the leading ruls in Congress admit that their object is to legislate in such a the Yadkin Railroad Company. Passed its manner as to increase the President's power in third readings. an original House bill, it having no relation the South and enhance the chances of success in the next national elections, by military rule, to protect consolidation and complete State -not being able to lead the people any longer, they will attempt to intimidate and drive them by force of the bayonet. There is such a thing tion of the State's interest in the various banks, publican party is in a fair way of doing it .- tion is necessary to secure the same. The rules The leaders at Washington are mad, on account of the result of last fall's elections, and it is said that madness goes before destruction.

The Wilmington Journal says: "The hope of the Republican party is in the army. This Republican House proposes to apprepriate at this session of Congress money enough to support the army for two years-an unprecedented act. It is well understood that the next House will look jealously on army appropriations, and the Republican party feels the necessity of hiring and paying for an army device and by manufacturing outrages and appointing governments in the South, and by fostering a foreign war, to glide into a third term on flowery beds of ease, as it were."

"Grant's newspaper supporters talk a great deal about the "demoralization in the South which permits white men to commit great and have nothing to say about the rascality at Washington whereby seventy-two thousand negroes were swindled out of their savings by white Republicans, who are still outside of the

LEFT THE PARTY.-It will be seen from the passed its several readings. proceedings of the Legislature that Mr. Glenn, of Yadkin, and Mr. Foote, of Wilkes, have left the Republican party in disgust. That's the way the Civil Rights bill works.

New York.—The destitution in New York city is alarming. Never in the history of that city has there been such a constantly increasing army of homeless, unemployed ones. The many benevolent institutions are taxed to their utmost, and the papers daily make demands for means to fill the exhausted coffers of the charitable associations. Collections are taken up Sundays in the churches to buy food and clothing for the starving poor; and the ladies of the different congregations meet daily in the until the 15th inst. church-rooms, and sew, and distribute articles among the needy, without regard to creed or

Diptheria and the small pex are also quite prevalent in that city.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The Conservatives have considered the proposition of adjustment submitted by the Congression al Committee, and are not disposed to accept the compromise. The compromise involves the submission to the contested seats under the election of 1874 to the Congressional Committee, and the persons so returned will not disturb the present government known as the Kelogg government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past

In Congress, an investigation was directed into the expenditures of the Western Judicial District of North Carolina, since 1872.

was largely attended and addresses delivered its provisions.

Congress appropriated twenty-five thousand lollars to defray the expenes of entertaining his Majesty. King Ralakam, during his recent visit to this country.

MILWAUKER, Feb. 4.-The election of Mr. Cameron to the U. S. Senate, was brought about by the coalition of the Democrats with

On Friday night, J. C. Gorman was elected Mayor of Raleigh, and Capt. W. W. White was elected Commissioner.

GEN. CLINGMAN.-We have on our table, says the Goldsboro Messenger, a copy of the Illustrated Washington Chronicle in which appears a most excellent article written by Gen. Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, entitled "Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall, or The Theory of Revolution." We understand also that Gen. Clingman has conditionally promised to comply with an urgent request to deliver in Washington a lecture on the "Relations of Science to Christianity," at as early a day as his professional engagements will permit.

Judge Pearson's opinion in the Judge Wilson and Cloud case, and Judge Reade's dissenting opinion, appear in fall in this paper .-They are of interest to the people of this judicial district, therefore we give both, that our readers may see and judge for themselves.

A number of old subscribers, from a distance, in renewing their subscriptions, send us words of encouragement, and remark, "hard as the times are, we cannot do without the Press." Although we are adding new names to our list every week, we have still room for a few

See notices of our daily exchanges from Wilmington, Raleigh and Charlotte.

HYMENIAL. -On the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Capt. W. W. AVERY, the associate editor of the Charlotte Observer, was Johnston county. The ceremony took place at

STATE LEGISLATURE.

CONDENSED FROM THE RALEIGH NEWS.

On Monday night of last week, the bill to authorize the working of convicts at other places than in the Penitentiary was indefinitely post-

In SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 2 .- A communication was received from the Attorney General, in response to a request from the Senate asking his opinion as to the constitutionality of taxing dogs. His opinion was that a license tax on dogs would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Love presented a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to extend aid to of \$95. Western North Carolina Railroad and the Texas or Southern Pacific Railroad, and to establish a national guage of 4 feet 84 inches. Re-Also a resolution sending greetings to Tenn-

essee over the election of Andrew Johnson to Wake county will be increased \$20,000 at l the U. S. Senate. After some discussion, the this year, by the decision resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 5. The bill on the Public Debt was made the

Bill to amend chapter 17, section 31, of Battle's Revisal. Refers to sureties. Substitute of the committee adopted and the bill passed its third reading. Bill to incorporate the Bank of Reidsville,

readings. Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Rowan county to subscribe to the capital stock of

In the HOUSE, Mr. Oaksmith presented a bill railways. Referred and ordered to be printed. By Mr. Norment, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the condias overreaching, and it appears as if the Re- and report as early as practicable what legislawere syspended and the resolution adopted. House bill for the enforcement of contracts and the exhancement of agriculture was taken

> In SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, bills were presented to prevent trespass on real estate in certain cases, and to encourage emigration.

up and discussed at considerable length, and

recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Referred. Resolution of Mr. Cantwell authorizing the Governor to purchase Bibles for the use of the convicts in the penitentiary. Mr. Anderson amended to say 25 Bibles and 25 Webster spelling books. Mr. Mills moved to lay the whole thing on the table. Mr. Cantwell asked the ayes and nays. Senate refused, ayes 10, nays 31. After considerable debate, fifty dollars were appropriated for the purpose.

The evening session was occupied in the discussion of the Usury Bill.

In the HOUSE, Messrs. Staples and Pinnix presented petitions from their respective constituencies asking for laws against usury and for the protection of birds. The Senate bill to give Justices of the Peace jurisdiction on proceedings in the nature of for-

cible entries and detainers, was taken up and of the Peace, was taken up. After a long debate it passed its second readings, 57 to 50.

In the SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 4, a bill was introduced and referred, authorizing the Treasurer to pay \$10 per month to North Car-olina soldiers having lost both arms, both legs,

or both eyes. The Usury bill coming up as unfinished business, after considerable debate, the bill making the legal rate 6 per cent, and 8 per cent, when named and agreed upon, making the penalty a forfeiture of the whole amount, but does not make it a misdemeanor as provided in the original bill, passed 26 to 15.

In the HOUSF, the bill in reference to the organization of the State militia was taken up. On motion of Mr. Pinnix the bill was postponed The bill to prevent live stock running at large

in counties and townships, was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. The bill to incorporate the Deep River, Saxapanaw and Danville Railroad Company, passed its several readings.

In SENATE, Friday, Feb. 5, Guilford county petitioned in favor of usury laws. Referred.

The bill providing that no party shall go upon official bonds for more than he can testify to being worth, passed 23 to 19. The bill to prevent the shooting or netting of

certain birds between April and October was red till adjordment HOUSE, Senate bill to incorporate the Yadkin River and Wilkesboro Navigation Company passed its final reading unanimously.

Honse bill to authorize the Commissioners of day in January, the second Monday in April, Burke county to issue bonds, passed its readings. second Monday in July and second Monday in On motion of Mr. Means, the rules were suspended, and the House bill providing for a fence law for the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenbarg, Buncombe, Rowan. Wayne and Cleaveland, provided said counties adopt the act, taken up, and discussed at considerable length. The bill

s provisions.

Mr. Gudger offered an amendment providing

After considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted, and the bill thus amended passed its several readings.

House bill to allow mortgage deposits in the

Courts of the State, was, on motion of Mr. Foote, ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pinnix, the bill to incorporat Yadkin College, in Davidson College, in Davidson county, taken up and passed its read-

Mr. Boyd called up House bill to charter the Roanoke Valley Rail Road, and with some unimportant amendments, passed its readings by 87 ayes to 4 mays.

In the SENATE, Saturday, Feb. 6, the Usuv bill coming up on its third reading, Mr. Le-Grand offered a substitute making the legal rate of interest 6 per cent. and allowing 8 per cent. where the parties may agree; it makes any violation of this law a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and the forfeiture of double the principal and interest.

After a number of ineffectual motions and efforts to postpone and adjourn, the vote was finally taken on the substitute of Mr. LeGrand. (being the majority report of the House Finance Committee) which was adopted by a vote of 23 to 13. In the HOUSE, House bill to change the

time of holding the Superior Courts of the connties of Hyde and Davie, was taken up and passed its readings. House bill to incorporate the Reanoke Valley

Railroad Company, called up and passed its third readings, ayes 72, nays 5. House bill to prevent cattle running at large in Cabarrus, passed its final reading.

House bill to prohibit the carrying of fire arms was taken up and indefinitely postponed. House bill to authorize the County Commissioners to subscribe to the capital stock of the Yadkin Valley Railroad Company passed its readings.

House bill to amend the election providing that no person acting as Register or Judge of Elections shall be a candidate for office, passed its readings.

House bill to secure the efficiency of official

bonds, occasioned a very lengthy discussion, passed its readings. The SENATE. Monday, Feb. 8, was engag-

ed during the entire session in endeavoring to bring about a reconsideration of the vote on the In the HOUSE, Mr. Glenn, heretofore a Re-

publican, introduced a resolution calling upon all the white men in North Carolina to leave sociate editor of the Charlotte Observer, was married to Miss Loma Atkinson, of Princeton, of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Con-

Mr. Glenn stated his reasons for the introduction of the resolution, as he could not longer act in concert with the party forcing upon the white people of the South such unjust measures.

Mr. Foote, of Wilkes, heretofore Republican, endorsed the remarks of Mr. Glenn, and declared that he had washed his hands henceforward and forever of the party that would pass such an abominable measure. Nothing else of interest.

STATE ITEMS.

The State Agricultural Society awarded remiums for corn and sweet potatoes to Wm. Alderman, of Cumberland county. testified that he raised last year on four : of land 244 bushels of corn at a cost \$7 Col. Alderman raised during the same year one acre 480 bushels of sweet potatoes at a

The courts have decided that any one li to pay a poll tax and who fails to list the sa is subject to indictment. The Solicitor of Raleigh District informs us that the revenu

The Post-office Department is enforcing regulation, which forbids postmasters ! convassing for the sale of stamps outside limits of their letter delivery. Three N Carolina offices-Wolf Knob, Mica and Cul were discontinued Thursday because the 1 masters persisted in increasing their rever by canvassing for the sale of stamps.

Charlotte Observer of Saturday says: We earn that on night before last a daring robbery was committed on the property of the Rudisill Mining Company, not a great distance from this city, the shaft of the company, valued at ome \$5,000, having been stolen and carried

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Mr. W. Stroud (of Chatham) made on 30 acres, 27 bales of cotton. Mr. Jos. Baldwin made on 20 acres 16 bales of 500 lbs. Mr. Matthew Atwater on half an acre, made at the rate of 832 pounds lint cotton per acre.

Raleigh News: Senator Love yesterday showed us some fine specimens of copper ore from Savannah Copper Mines, Jackson county. These ores are worth net price in market 26 cents per pound. From official reports of Union Consolidated Mining Company, Duck Town, Tenn.," the production of ingot copper from these mines since the resumption of work in the fall of 1865 to June 1st, 1872, amounted to 7,209.000 pounds net. Gross price in market to 7,209.000 pounds net. Gross price in market James II. Coley, 2, James Coley, S. K. Chamber in 1872, 28 cents per pound; amount realiz- lain, E. B. Chesterman, James Conrad, Allen Craed from said mines during the period in licated, \$1,574,342,36.

The man L. S. Ayers, who was supposed to have been murdered near Warm Springs, turns out to be a Sawing Machine Agent, who had in Thomas Reston, J. N. Slauter, Daniel Smith, H. out to be a Sewing Machine Agent, who had in U. W. Warner, George Williard.

W. Warner, George Williard.

H. W. SHORE, P. M. of the Company's money, and instead of being murdered he now turns up in Kentucky with a

was the editor and proprietor; he is still living.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: The projected railroad between Fayetteville and Goldsboro is every day gaining in favor and strength. It meets with warm advocacy from the people The Senate bill to require bond of Justices east of the Cape Fear, and the most favorable terms are offered by the N. C. & Atlantic R. R. Co., which offers to furnish the iron when the road is graded, and to supply, temporarily, all the rolling stock.

> The Asheville Pioneer is informed that Joel Lavin and Jason Hyde of Graham county, who have been confined in the Albany penitentiary for counterfeiting, have been pardoned by the President and are now on their way home

> At the late term of the special court for Northampton county, Judge Henry sentenced eight men to the penitentiary. Four of the number were white men, merchants in said county convicted of buying cotton from negroes, knowing it to have been stolen.

> The Radical meeting in Wilmington, last week, endorsed Grant on the Louisiana difficulty, and denounced Cantwell, their Senator. A Sewing Machine Factory is to be creeted

> in Shelby, N. C. Also a new Methodi t church. And in addition to these a telegraph line is contemplated. Governor Brogden recommends an enlargement of the penitentiary so as to accommodate

the large and increasing number of convicts and asks for an appropriation from the Leg'slature for that purpose. The number of prisoners will soon reach six hundred. Whipping posts are far cheaper than Penitentiaries that don't pay expenses.

Under the new act the terms of Courts in the Goldsboro district will commence with Greene county, second Monday in March .-Wayne court will be held on the fourth Mon-

Wealthy Northerners now winter in the South. The Henderson Tribune says: Maj. Kittrell's hotel has shis house full of boarders from the North, spending the win-The public meeting in Charlotte on the 4th provides that no cattle shall run at large ter there. We likewise learn through Hon. in any of the counties or townships that adopt its provisions.

D. R. Goodlow there are several persons from the North spending the winter in Warrenton.

ard that no good lawyer would accept such appointment. But an analogy unfavorable law shall be disqualified for service as a dependence.

See 4. That no citizen possessing all other disqualified for service as a dependence of the Mecklenburg Declaration of International distributions which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a dependence.

The venerable Dr. E hunnel Strudwick, of the Mecklenburg Declaration of International distributions which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a dependence.

Raleigh News, of Wednesday: An elopement in high life occurred yesterday in Chathant county. A married man, heretofore of reputed good character, eloped with the daughter of a Methodist minister. The heartless man leaves a wife and three children.

David Deberry, of Montgomery county, and a negro named Moses Robinson, engaged in a wrestle at Little Mills in Richmond county on the 14th inst. A fight ensued and Deberry stabbed the negro to death. He is now at large

A negro was found dead, and horribly man-gled on the track of the N. C. Railroad near the depot in Salisbury, on last Wednesday morning week. It is thought he was attempting to steal a ride on the trucks when the accident occurred Persons in the vicinity of Statesville have

THE MARKETS.

been victimized by a "grammar teacher" call-

ing herself Mrs. Henderson She weighs 200

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

The A rees	*****	tre surnant a la
Corn. (ol	d) 95 a 1 00	Salt 160 a o co
Whent	1 35 n 1 50	American 0.00
Flour,	3 50 a 3 75	Candles ada, 18 a 20
Meal.	21 a 3	Qis, Linseed, 0.60 a 1.25
Chop,	21 a 23	Kerosene, 22 a 30
Bacon.	15 a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B. 81
Pork.	0 0 a 9 00	" " A 9
	1 124 a 15/	Yarn, Fries. 040 a 1 25
	15 a 29	Iron, 5 a
Molasses.	38 a 50	Nails. 6 a 64
	c. 18 a 25	Calf Skins, green, 15 cts.
	t. 15 a 20	Tallow, 8 a 10
	25 a 30	Tallow, 8 a 10 Beeswax, 28 a 30
	1 oo a 00	
	cen, 75 at 00	Home grown; 0.00 a 0.00
	ed. 4 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit 50
Potatoes,s		
	sh, 1 25 a 000	Shingles,
Coffee,		Long leaf pine, 4.50 a 5.50
Sugar.		Hay, percwt. 60 a 65
"crushe	d. 15 a 18	Rags. 24 a 3
Dried peel	.peach 124 a 22	Butter Beans. 13
" nnne	eld" Ga 8	Dried Chetries 20 to 25

Dried Blackberries. 5

WINSTON TOBACCO	M.	131	KE	T.	
LugsNew Common,	7	00	to	.9	50
Good,				17	
Bright,	12	50	to	18	00
Fancy Smokers,	25	00	to	36	00
LEAF.—New Common,	8	50	10	11	(H)
Good.	14	00	to	18	00
Medium Wrappers,	20	00	10	35	00
Mahogany	18	00	to	25	00
Fancy				117	

Danville Tobacco	Market.
Primings,	3.00 to 7.
Lugs-Very Common.	7.00 to 10.
" Good, "	10.60 to 12.
" Bright, "	15.00 to 20.
" Smokers,	25.00 to 40.
Leaf— Common,	7.00 to 12.
"- Good,	40,00 to 50.
WrappersMedium,	25,00 to 35.
" Fine,	45.00 to 60.
" Fxtra.	60 00 to 90

Richmond Tobacco Market.

Lugs-Very common	\$ 8 50 to 9 5
Medium to good	10 50 to 10 5
Extra	10 50 to 11 0
Leaf-Common	10 00 to 12 5
Mediun.	12 50 to 13 50
Good	14 50 to 16 56
Fine	16 50 to 18 0
Extra selections	18 50 to 20 00
BRIGHT,	Annual Africa
LugsCommon	10 00 to 13 00
	14 00 to 22 50
Fine smoking	25 00 to 35 00
Extra smoking	37 50 to 40 00
LEAF-Common to medium	11 00 to 13 CC
Good to fine	13 50 to 17 00
Extra fillers	20 00 to 25 00
Wrappers-Common	18 (0) to 25 00
Medium to good	27 50 to 40 00
Fine	45 00 to 75 00
Extra	80 00 to 150 00
MAHOGANY.	
WRAPPERS-Common to medium	15 00 to 22 50

Good to fine

Extra

45 00 to 60 00 Favetteville, Jan. 27 .- Bacon 12 a 14 Tour, \$7.00 a \$0.00; Corn 95 a 1-00; Oats 80 Rye, \$0 00: Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00 Lard, 15 a 16; Whisky, 50 00; Brandy, \$0 00a a \$00; Salt. \$1 50 a 1 60.

25 00 to 40 00

Charlette. Feb. 1 - Pacen 113 a (0) Flour. \$3 00 a \$4 00; Corn, 90 a 95 Oats, 80 a 85; Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Brandy, 00 a 00

LIST OF LETTERS. REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., February 1st, 1875. LADIES LIST.

Lidia Boger, Margit Crouch, Miss Naney Conrad, Mrs. Jane Fultz, Mrs. H. S. Livengood, Mrs. Vira Mining, Miss Bettie Mitchell, Miss C. K. Null, Miss Hattie E. Patters n, Miss Hattie Patterson, Miss Maggie Reynolds, Miss M. B. Smith, Miss Emma C. Smith, Lucinda Thomas or Isaah

W. C. Brown, John Brandon, J. M. Brower, ver. C. A. Fitzerald, Alfred C. Fonst, Christian Hartman, James M. Jarvis, James Jarvis, Thomas Lashmit, Andrew Longworth, J. H. Miller, Thom-

A CARD.

The first newspaper published in Charlotte was the Catawba Journal. Lemuel Bingham District: I notify my friends and the public, that I have resumed the practice of the law, in the Counties of Stokes, Davie, Davidson and Forsyth. Prompt attention will be given to legal business

THOS. J. WILSON.

VALENTINES! Sentimental and Comic

AT THE BOOK STORE. JOHN H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C THOSE who wish to supply themselves with I fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES. an ilways find them at the above cotillish

ment.atreasonable prices. FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY SOAPS,

NOTIONS, PATENT MEDICINES.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

INITIAL PAPER,-In great variety a the Salem Bookstore.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Sale n. N. C., Post Office Arrangement.-Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

except Suu lay, by 5.30, p. m.
Mount ..iry mail, vi t Old Town. Bethania, Little Mount ..iry mail, vi t Old Town, Bethama, Bittle
Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30, p. m.
Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germanton and
Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday;
by 2 m. (Class, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturby 3, p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-

day, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba ville and Fulton; closes every Friday at 7, a, m due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; clossand East Bend; due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; clossand East Bend; due every Friday, by 7, p. m.; clossand East Bend; due every formal Red Plains

es every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road,
Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Panther Creek mail, via Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7, a. m.; due, by 8, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LECTURE.-Rev. F. H. Johnston, of Lexington, delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture in the Chapel of the Academy, on Friday evening last, before an intelligent and appreciative audience. In introducing the subject, the worthy speaker remarked that "it was a very unpretending subject, whe her we look at it, either in quantity or in appearance, but as Agent here, and and them to do all family sewing, but is not cold that elisters." so likewise all is out both coarse and fine fabries with ease, and to "all is not gold that glisters," so likewise all is not dross that does not glister. I invite you therefore to take a pinch of Salt with me this evening, believing it will develope something of interest to all of us, some valuable truths and lessons of world wide application."

H. L. SHORE, WM. DETTMAR.
C. A. WINKLER. lessons of world wide application."

And so indeed it did, as it called to mind many a forgotten attribute of this well known substance in the great economy of nature.

Its noble birth and descent was proved by its relation to gold and silver, it being the product of the union of two simple elements, known in Chemistry as a metal called Sodium and a gas known as Chlorine, Sodium being a near re lation to gold and silver, while Chlorine was a "prince of the air." Thus when Sodium is burned in Clorine, common salt is yielded.

The lecturer, having thus satisfied the audience that his subject was worthy of respect, not only by its general usefulness, but also on account of its noble descent, no one, even the most high-minded, could find fault; thus winning the attention of all. We do not attempt even an outline of the lecture, lest we fail to do justice to it. , Suffice it to say, that all were de-

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY comes on Sunday next. Saturday will probably be observed by the votaries of the God of Love. The origin of the customs of the season have been so often published that it is needless to repeal them. We wish all who indulge in the fun and sentiment of the day, a merry time.

the past week. The old adage that "if Candiemas-day be a sunshing day, the winter is not | CERT. half-over" seems to be true this year; for, since the 2nd inst., we have had the "coldes snap," since winter commenced. Ice on the ponds measures from two and a half to three inches thick. High winds have also prevailed, rendering the air occularly Liting. Though reckoned the last of the winter months, February promises this year to be the most rigorous. On Sunday last, we had the heaviest fall of snow of the season, ceasing, however, before

night. It did not amount to much. CRUEL.-At Red Plains, Yadkin county, sev eral boys recently tied a bundle of fodder to cow's tail, intending to set it on fire. Failing in igniting it, they procured some coal oir, and poured it on the poor animal, and enjoyed what they deemed sport. The experiment proved fatal to the cow. The Legislature should pass a statute preventing cruelty to an-

THE LEXTEN SEASON was ushered in on Wednesday last. The entertaining services, which always characterize this solemn period will be observed in the Moravian Church, as usual, on Sunday. Liturgical services will probably be given on Sunday evenings, and the usual "confirmation lectures" will be given every Tuesday and Friday, until Palm Sunday.

SEE HOME EVIDENCE in favor of the Wil-Salem, N. C.

JEALOUSY .- Recently, at a "quilting," in Yadkin county, certain parties determined that two young men should not see some of the girls home, and forthwith proceeded to cut the traces of the buggy harness of one and the saddle of the other.

The session of the public school at Friedland, will close with an "exhibition" on the last Sat- February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets urday in February, 27th instant. F. D. L. shall be returned. Messer, Teacher.

There is a decline in the Tobacco Market at present. The cold weather causes light brakes in the Warehouses.

We notice that Mr. F. W. Meller is engaged in packing ice above ground, under his confectionery. We hope the experiment may prove successful.

F. G. CARTLAND, General Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine Company, has re- delphia. moved his office from High Point to Greensboro N. C. See new advertisement.

Two youths, Edward Meller and John Wimmer, received a cold bath each, on Saturday WANTED. 113 WEST -4TH CINCINNATI. last, by venturing upon the ice on Siewers' ice pond when too thin for skating.

WE are pleased to learn that Mrs. E. W Kremer has accepted the position of Assistant Teacher in the Salem Male Academy.

REV. B. P. Lineback, the worthy Principal pers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publisher's rates. Get the Book. of the Salem Male Academy, gave the boys a half holiday on Tuesday, enabling them to enjoy skating on the Paper Mill Pond.

WE learn that Winston is to have a Notion

See Advertisements on last page.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Texas Gift Concert Association, in another column. The Association has been meeting with abuntant success and refer to all citizens of Denison and northern Texas. We recommend those of our readers who desire purchasing Tickets to do so at once so as to stand an equal chance of drawing the cap-

There are eight bills to create new counties Works when you come to Salem, N. C. either introduced or about to be introduced in-

to the Legislature. ing the Courts.]

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. A. S. Jones, in this lace, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Turner. Mr. LORENZO T. WAGONER to Miss EVA IDOL,

DIED,

not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS
Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sandays, at 8, a. m.; due every day,

On Wednesday, 3d inst, near Clemmonsville, Mr. JONATHAN BONER, aged 60 years.

In Waughtown, on the 4th instant, Mrs REBECCA F. PHILLIPS, aged 71 years, 2 months

HOME EVIDENCE

Wilson Sewing Machine



W E. the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, N. C., do cheerfully and most respectfully say to persons desirous of purchasing a reliable

Sewing Machine we have in use in our families, one of the Wilson New Underfeed Shuttle Sewing Machines.

as sold by Mr. A. M. Jones, ur satisfaction, and believe them to be unsurpassed or general family purposes, by any machine now lefore the public besi les being much lower in price han any other of the first class machines:

Mrs. ANN BROWN. Tailoress, S. J. VEACH. W. MELLER,

Mrs. C. H. WILEY, Dr. H. T. BAHNSON, H. W. SHORE, P. M. A. C. VOGLER, S. T. MICKEY. R. F. LINVILLE. Mrs. JOHN NICHOLSON, Mrs. Judge T. J. WILSON Miss A. F. BUTNER. Apply to A. M. JONES, Agent, Salem N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

orporated in 1849 with authority to confer des, and endowed by the State of Maryland in Sco. The College is beautifully situated in a grove, within the city limits, on a lofty eminence that comithin the city limits, on a lofty eminence that of the name of the country, the city, and river and say view of the country, the city, and river the standing of all the different Companies, and brary, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gens, &c., and the ways good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost less than an inferior article. tion \$250 per annun N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

TEAS -- The choicest in the world -- ers prices -- Largest company in America -- pleases everybody in a particle -- pleases everybody in a particle -- Agents wanted Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time send for Circular to Robert Wells, 43 Vesey St., N

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE The weather has been remarkably cold for BUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY, UPOL AND LAST CON-CASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST COX-

LIST OF GIFTS.	\$250.
LICI OF GILLO.	\$250.
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	75.
I ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,
5 CASH GIFTS, \$20,000 each,	100,0
. 10 CASH GIFTS, 10,000 each,	150,0
15 CASH GIFTS, 10,000 each,	140,0
20 CASH GIFTS, 5,000 each,	100.
25 CASH GIFTS, 4,000 each,	100,0
30 CASH GIFTS, 3,000 each,	90,0

	30	(7.811	GIFTS.	3,000	each,		90,	000	1
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ıt	Whole	· Tick	ets,			8	50	00	-
	Halve						95	00	1

For Tickets and information, address THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager,

500 00

Tenths, or each Coupon

11 Whole Tickets for

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

DEATH OF GOV. BRANLETTE-ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES- A SUCCESSOR APPOINTED-NO MORE POST-PONEMENTS - DRAWING CERTAIN FEBRUARY 27TH. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon, Tho. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the son Sewing Machine. A. M. Jones, Agent, brary of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing a nounced for February 27, 1875. shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account

R. T. DURRETT, Pres. Joun S. Cain, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Room 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MACNESIA

Is free from unpleasant tastes, or roughness to the touch or palate. In one-third the dose of common magnesia it relieves Sick-Headache. Sour-country and magnesia it relieves Sick-Headache. Sour-country and send us your address at once. Don't deay, sour continues, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. The World's Fair Medal and four First is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer, where, until you have learned what we offer. magnesia it relieves Sick-Headache, Sour-Stomach Premium Silver Medals awarded it as the best in the market. For sale by druggists and country store-keepers, and by T. J. HUSBAND, Jr., Phila-

A. E. BURKHARDT & CO., FURS Manufacturers and Exporters of

We pay the highest prices current in America.—Shipping to us will save the Commissions, Profits etc., and bring prompt Cash and encouraging re-turns. Please state in what paper you saw this ad-

A DVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systemat-SEVERAL Irish Umbrella Repairers, operat-d extensively in this place on Friday, Saturday ed extensively in this place on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Their work gave general satis
tisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh colition), containing sts of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, show-

> \$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article sale-Address BUCKEYE M'F'G CO., Marion, Ohio.

month to agents everywhere. Address \$200 a month to agents every suchanan, Mich. \$7 to \$10 per day to Ladies or Gents. Patent Atlanta, Ga.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR and SYRUP at CROSLAND'S.

\$5 \(^2\) \$20\) Per day at home. Terms free.—
Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Port
land Maine. A TANKEEK guaranteed to Male and Female

Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING A to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural For Deep Well Pumps, Force Pumps, Hy-

[We bet on the N. C. Legislature for making draulic Rams, Wrought Iron Pipes, Gum Hose, counties, and changing the times of hold- &c., &.. go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem N. C. Works Salem N. C. Works Salem N. C.

PLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.



For sale at prices to suit the times.

IGHT running and very quiet, has long been I tested as a first class MACHINE,

and being made of the finest steel, having no wire springs, cog-wheels or cams to get out of order, its DURABILITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE for their family use, that and perfect working is not to be surpassed. Has a shuttle making the stitch alike on both sides, has THE REVERSIBLE FEED.

sewing backwards or forwards as no other machine can do.

This being a great convenience in fastening seams We furnish a
SIDE OR BACK FEED,

to suit the purchaser, and further, we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. We allow a discount from our present LOW PRICES, TO CLUBS OF THREE, Send your orders and we will see that proper instruction is given you in the use of the machin and that you are fully satisfied in your choice. Always on hand. Machines of other makes which have been taken in exchange, for sale very low.

> Agents Wanted. F. G. CARTLAND,

General Agent for the Company Greensboro, N. C. MA HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

Agents, Winston, N. C.

SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world. and will insure your life on the most reasonable Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends can be and are greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits. Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent. Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10 DAILY CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

Charlotte, N. C. DAILY EDITION. One copy one year, (postage paid,) \$8.00 six months three months, WEEKLY EDITION. One copy one year (postage paid,)

\$2.10 THE MORNING STAR PUBLISHED DAILY, BY WM. H. BERNARD Wilmington, N. C. Patos of Subscription in advance One copy one year (postage paid,) six months " three months. $\frac{2.25}{1.00}$ one month THE DAILY JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED BY ENGLEHARD AND SAUNDERS. Wilmington, N. C. THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, is published every morning, except Monday at :

One copy one year, one month, and shorter ds, poeri THE DAILY NEWS.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. CASH-INVARABLY IN ADVANCE. DAILY EDITION

six months three mohths, WEEKLY EDITION.

\$2.00 DEFOR 875



Published Quarterly .- JANUARY NUMBER just issued, contains over 1,000 Pages, 500 Ex-GRAVINGS descriptions of more than 500 of our best FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the World.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.

JAMES VICK Roschester, N. Y. \$5 \approx \$20 per day. Agents wanted. All class-young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localilies, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now

DVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systemati A All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers rates.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE. "THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER." THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. DAILY, \$10 A YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$3. WEEKLY, \$2.

POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only \$1, postage paid. Address SAFETY LAMPS.

YON EXPLOSIVE, at manufacturer's prices, at CROSLAND'S.

BEST PORTO RICO MOLASSES

MOCA, JAVA, LAGUYRA, RIO AND PEA BERRY COFFEE at CROSLAND'S. RROWROOT, OYSTER AND

OTHER CRACKERS at CROSLAND'S. DEST BEAT HOMINY

Works, Salem, N. C.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DAN-VHLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 27th, 1874. GOING NORTH. STATIONS.

Leave Charlotte,

Air-line Junction, 10.08 Salisbury, Greensboro, 12.20 A. M. 10.54 1.15 P. M 3.43 Danville. 6.13 Dundee, 3.48 6.25 Burkville 11.33 8,20 11.09 Arrive Richmond, 2.22 P.M. SOUTH STATIONS. EXP'E MAIL. Leave Richmond, Burkville, 4.41 Dundee, Danville Greensboro, Salisbury, 12.35 A. M. 4.10 Air-line Junction, 6.15 6.31

10,00 P. M.

8.35 A. M

Arrive Charlotte, 6. 22 A. M. GOING EAST. STATIONS. MAIL. 3.35 A. M .Arrive 11.30P. M eave Greensboro, Comp'y Shops, 5.06 Raleigh, 8.48 A Leaves 10.15 " 8.48 A. M. NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W .- SALEM BRANCH J. W. SCOTT. 4.25, P. M. 6.10 P. M. 9.20, A. M. Leave Greensboro, Arrive at Salem,

Leave Salem - Arrive at Greensboro, -Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.38 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes. Trains to and from points East of Greensboro con-nect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from ooints North and South.
Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.43, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35. a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m. Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change). For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent

T. M. R. TALCOTT, Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

Notice to Creditors!

AVING qualified as Executor of the last Will AVING qualified as Executor of the last value and Testament of John M. Vawter, deceased, as required by law, on the 30th day of November, 1874, I hereby notify all persons holding debts or claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them to me, duly authenticated, as required by law, for payment, on or before the 15th day of December, 1875, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted to the estate of my testator, are notified to make immediate payment

as no indulgence can be given. WM. TURNER.

CONSOLIDATION! PFOHL& STOCKTON

Having moved our stock of Goods FROM SALEM TO WINSTON.

where we have consolidated our two stocks, we

Largest, Cheapest,

and Best Stock of Goods ever offered in this market. We have

Immense Stock

of goods and are constantly receiving fresh supplies especially adapted to the wants of the people of this community, to which we invite the attention of citizens of this and surrounding counties. We particularly invite the attention of

Country Merchants

and ask of them an impartial examination of our STOCK, PRICES & QUALITY

Our line of STAPLE DRY GOODS

is complete in every department, We cannot attempt a detailed description of our cek, but will say that an examination will prove it

What we represent it to be! In the line of Gentlemen's

URNISHING GOODS,

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS, HATS. CAPS,

BOOTS. QUEENSWARE.

By this move we feel satisfied that we will be the better enabled to meet the wants of our

HARDWARE, &c.,

We are thankful for past patronage, and will e pleased to see our friends and customers. January 21, 1874.

MRS. S. W. TERRELL, Fashionable Milliner

HAIR DRESSER,

RALEIGH, N. C. HAIR JEWELRY A SPECIALTY. ORDERS SOLICITED, which shall have my prompt and personal attention. Nice, long human hair wanted. MAIN STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

Jan. 14, 1875.

D. P. MAST. ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and ad joining Counties. Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims. Office in the Court-House.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for PLOWS, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain The SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of Drills, Horse Rakes, Fead Cutters, Cider Mills, ments.

FIRST and FINAL POSTPONEMENT

GRAND GIFT CONCERT, To have been given in the City of Greensboro, N. on Dece'r 31st, for the purpose of erecting an ODD-FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until WEDNESDAY MARCH 1sth, 1875.
at which time the Concert will certainly be given and

the DRAWING GUARANTEED. A partial Drawing could have been made at the ime appointed, but numerous letters from Agents and ticket holders, urged the manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing. The Grand Gift is the well furnished BENBOW HOUSE-worth

GRAND CASH GIFT, - REAL ESTATE GIFTS, -10,000 81,000 82,000

Grand Total, \$164000 REFERENCES: -We refer by permission, to the following genttemen of Greensboro, and would be glad if the incredulous would write to any of them: R. P. DICK, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of North Carolina. THOS. SETTLE, Judge Supreme Court.
T. B. KEOGH, Register in Bankruptey.
RO. M. DOUGLAS, U. S. Marshal.
W. S. BALL, Editor of New North State.

DUFFY & ALBRIGHT, Editors Patriot, CHAS. E. SHOBER, of the firm of Wilson & Sh ber, Bankers.
JULIUS A. GRAY, Cashier of the Bank of Greens borough.
R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff of Guilford.

5.38 " J. D. WHITE, Post Master. 2.35P.M ODELL, RAGAN & CO., Merchants. Price of Tickets, \$2 50-Number of Tickets issued How to Remit.—Money should be sent by Registered letter. Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchas-

For further particulars apply to the manager, Box 8, Greensboro', N. C. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager. To. Agents Wanted.

Tickets for sale at F. W. MELLER'S CON-FECTIONERY, Salem, N. C.

CABINET FURNITURE.

AT THE OLD STAND. SALEM, - - N. C.

FURNITURE always on hand or made to order. Ready Made Coffins

of various sizes and finish. Orders for FURNITURE OR COFFINS promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the

"AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST."

A FORTUNE FOR \$1

ONE GIFT IS GCARANTEED TO EVERY ELEVER \$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME." DAME FORTUNE HELPS THOSE WHO MELP THEMSELVES. 50,000 Tickets at \$1 00 each, numbered from 1 to

500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all. GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF DENISON, TEXAS.

THE TEXAS GIFT ASSOCIATION WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875, And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

\$250,000 IN GIFTS. Depository, First National Bank, Denison. Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by

ic Tick	et Hold	ers am	d Fro	minet	CHIZ	ens.	
		LIST	OF (SIFTS	:		
1	Grand	Cash	Gift,				\$50,000
1	**	44			. ///		25,000
4	.4.8		44			7731	15,000
1	.4,4	44				U	10,000
1	.4.4	4.6.	**				5,000
1	4.6	.4.1	4.6				2,500
1	**	4.5	.4.4				1,500
10	4.6	44	14.6	\$500	eacl	1	. 5,000
20	44	44	4.4	250	. 44		5,000
30	4.6	.44	. 44	150	4.6		4,500
50	44	44	:44	100	. 44		5,000
100	4.4	4.6		50	.44		5,000
100	44	44	44	25	4.		2,500
200		- 64	.44	-20	···		4,000
500	4.6	4,4	- 44	40	.44		5,000
1,000		**		. 5	,44		5.000
1,500	4.6	44	46	24	44		3,750
6,250	44	**	**	1	4.		46,239

49,767 Grand Cash amounting to......200,000 22 Prizes in Real Estate, am'tn'g to 50,000 49,789 Gifts, amounting to\$250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references

and full particulars. A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution. Good and Responsible Persons Wanted

ERAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED. How to Remit to Us. Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.

DENISON, TEXAS. C. A. HEGE,

Agent, Salem, N. C. cost of imported Sardines. HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO..

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Sole, Harness and Upper Leather,

Iron, Nails, Salt, Fertilizers, Guano, Wart's Plows, Stoves AND ALL MANNER OF MERCHANDISE.

We have the largest stock of General Merchandise in either town. TO THE FARMERS OF THIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. We wish to inform you that by the last of February we will have in our Warehouses a large stock of Peruvian Guano and Standard Fertilizers. Our extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and minipulators and familiarity with nearly all brands of fertilizers, together with several years practical experience in the sale and use of them, and by strict attention and close observation, we are enabled to select such brands as will be remunerative to the farmer. There are but few who know a fertilizer by its analysis. You have to judge of its real value by the character of the manufacturer and agents who make and sell it, and more particularly by the results of it when applied on a crop. We offer this year the same brands as heretofore and guarantee the standard to be as high or higher than ever. These are old and reliable brands that have stood the test for years and increased in popularity each season and it is with pleasure that we refer you to all who have used them on tobacco and other crops. We buy in large quantities for cash at lowest prices and secure lowest rates of freight and sell for a very small

per cent., not half what we can get by selling some brands offered in market. Our stock will be-No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, direct from Peruvian Agents.
"WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "PACIFIC GUANO,"
"GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZER," "W. & C. SUPER-PHOSPHATE."

This is our first season here with W. &. C. Phosphate. A large stock now on hand of the best CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, and ORCH-Why do all plow makers try to imitate the "WATT PLOW?" Because it is the BEST PLOW made. We are sole Agents for Forsyth county and always keep a large stock at Manufactur-

We are agents for "Merchant's and Mechanic's Fire Insurance Compan; ," of Yirginia, and Greensboro Cooking Stoves. We invite all to come and examine our stock and prices. WE BUY ALL KIND OF PRODUCE. "

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C. ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS. A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

Salem, N. C. Nov 4, 1874 NEW

GOODS.

FALL WINTER

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

New & Seasonable DRESS GOODS, many of which are of very superior quality. Particular attention is called to an extra article of BLACK

BOVBAZINE and PURE BLACK MOHAIRS, finest quality offered in this market. Also all wool POPLINS, or Empress Cloths in variety of colors.

A fine line of CASHMERE, SERGES, DeBEGE, REPS and ALPACAS in new colors. Opera Cloths, Repellents and Sackings. Also large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Chil-

dren's Shoes, new styles. Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

Salem, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1874.

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware. FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES'WORK BOXES, &c. New Styles of Goods received every few days. J. BLICKENDERFER.

J. L. FULKERSON IS NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID LINE OF

FARMER GIRLS.

The girl engaged in moulding bread Shall make some sweetheart flutter, With hope to get a dairy-maid To make his bread and butter.

She may not play the game croquet, Or French and German stutter, If well she knows the curds from whey,
And make sweet bread and butter.

In meal and cream she's elbow deep, And cannot stop to putter,
But says, if he will sow and reap,
She'll make his bread and butter.

The dairy-maid, the farmer's wife, Shall be the toast we utter;
A lone man leads a crusty life,
Without good bread and butter.

Linmorous.

called one day, in the course of his pastoral visitation, on a decent old woman who was a

his theory of the sin of eating flesh, and said: does he not? and if he eats mutton he is inclined to be sheepish." "Perhaps so," replied Dr. James Walker, "but I have noticed that men who live on vegetables are apt to be rather small potatoes."

A near sighted man was riding in a Woodward avenue car the other day, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she came over and whispered in his ear: "Oh! I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew it was his wife

When Alexander II. Stephens passes a Washington undertaker's establishment, the proprietor always comes to the door, takes a long, lingering look at the shadowy form of the great paragraphist, and then returns to wonder at the mysterious ways of Prividence.

Raleigh Sentinel: He held a dressed possum under his arm and enquired at every door, as we said before, that any man can live in this goods can be bought for the least money.' country if he'll just half work, and keep a good possum dog.

A colored gentleman went to consult one of the most "high-toned" lawyers in Boston, and after stating his case said: "Now I knows dat you's a lawyer; but I wish you would please, sar, jis tell me de truff 'bout dat matter.'

"Pretty bad under foot, to-day," said one cit izen to another, as they met in the street the other day. "Yes, but it's fine overhead," responded the other.

"True enough, said the first, "but then very fow are going that way."

A widow was weeping bitterly for the loss her. "No, no," said she; "let me have my ery out, and then I shan't care anything more about it.

"I am astonished my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start." "Well, I have been wanting you to start for the last

A school-boy had just got his face fixed to sing "Let us love one another," when a snowball hit him in the mouth, and so confused him that he yelled, "Bill Sikes just do that again, and I'll chaw your ear off."

A Pittsburg woman was cured of speechlessness by a priest. Her husband is now prowling around after the priest with a sho -gun.

Josh Billings.

Pills will sometimes act on the liver, but sawing wood will alwass do it.

He who leads a life of pleasure sows wheat and reaps tares.

About one haff the folks go thru life as drift wood floats on the surface of the stream, without knowing or earing much whare they are going to land,

There is no one more often wrong than the one who thinks that he iz alwass right. Truth iz skarse; there iz very little ov it ennybow in this world; there iz not more than

one thing out ov ten that we think or do that is Trying to do what natur never designed us for iz the source of menny mortifikaehuns and failures. Thus we see sum in the pulpit who ought to be in a shumaker's stall, and others

disgracing the bench who would be ernaments in a butcher's shop. Grate welth is certainly the poorest legacy yu kan leve yure children. Yu had better lev

them destitute. I never knu a four-legged dog to desert a man in his hour of misfortune but i hav often known the two-legged kind do ft.

Ex-Congressman Marvin, who is the "Warwick behind the throne" in the new United States Hotel, called on a carpenter, and said "Mr. Thompson, we have a nice bar-room,

and we want a handsome bar made. Who can make the best one?" "Well, I-I d-d-don't 'zackly know who could m-m-make a handsome b-bar maid," stammer-

ed Mr. Thompson.

. "No, no. I want a nice handsome barmade-" "W-w-well, dang it! if you want a handsome

bar-maid, why don't you go over to T-T-Troy and get one?" "No, no, no, man! I mean who made these I

see all around town?" "Great guns, Marvin! H-h-how the d-I do I know who made all the b-b-barmaids around town? I d-d-dent know-and damficare who did!" shricked Mr. Thompson.

PUMP

Making and Repairing.

THE undersigned is prepared to make NEW PUMPS, and do GENERAL REPAIRING, such as putting in NEW STOCKS, PLUNGERS, VALVES, &c., at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. Orders respectfully solleited.

Agent for the well known "Cucumber Pump.

Salem Forsyth Co. Sept. 3, 1874. Land for Sale and Rent.

have several tracts of land for sale, some well 1 improved, and others without improvements, and embracing some good fresh tobacco land.

Terms easy to purchasers.

Thave also several farms to rent for next year, which are in good order.

No ropper need apply unless well known, or recommended by responsible parties.

For further particulars apply to

. 77

REMEMBER

THAT A MAN CAN

SAVE THE AMOUNT OF HIS TAXES

EVERY YEAR BY BUYING HIS GOODS OF THE RIGHT

PATTERSON

HOUSES AT RIGHT PRICES.

Are demonstrating daily the beneficial effects to their customers of buying Goods FOR CASH ONLY, from leading Manufacturers and Jobbers at the North and offering them for sale

ONLY FOR CASH OR BARTER.

In this way we are enabled to get the benefit of the lowest prices in our purchases, and as we get our pay in hand--ready money or produce-we are content to work for The minister of a country parish in Scotland short profits. This prevents, too, any distinction being made between customers—the money of the poor man being just as good as the money of the rich man.

We have never had so fine and full a stock of goods as we are now offering for salemember of his congregation. Engaging in and prices have never been so low since the war. We keep constantly on hand (by friendly conversation with her, he said: "I replenishing as fast we sell) very complete assortments of HARDWARE, for inechanhear your potatoes are not very good this year, ics and farmers. HARDWARE, for saddlers and coachmakers. Iron, Steel and Jennett." "Deed are they no', sir," said Jen- Nails. Groceries of all kinds. Drugs, Paints and Dye Stuffs. Leather, Salt, net, "they're very bad; but I've reason to be thankfu' that ither folk's are as bad as my ain."

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott was once expounding

Table Covers. Men's, Boys', Womens' and Children's Shoes, made to our order and warranted to be the best. Men's and Boy's Boots, Hats and Caps in great variety .-"A man who eats pork becomes a little swinish, Fancy articles in great variety. Buggy and Wagon Whips, Musical Instruments.

DRY GOODS of all kinds, Woolen & Cotton,

Including a full line of FRIES' GOODS. A large assortment of NOTIONS,

SHAWLS of all patterns and prices, LADIES' DRESS GOODS in elegant styles,

Unsurpassed by any house in this section of the State in quality, beauty of texture,

and cheapness in price. This is only a general summary of our stock. Many desirable articles are not mentioned for want of space. Prices of most goods are reduced, and we intend to keep as low as the lowest. We do not expect to make a fortune at selling goods, but we hope "Do you want to buy a possum?" which is just for a decent living, by building up an establishment where, at all times, "The best

We invite a visit from all persons wishing to invest their surplus cash to the best advantage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Nov, 4th, 1874

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

And the way to preserve and mantain that cconomy is to know WHEN AND WHERE

to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of Goods. WE PROPOSE TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADVICE GRATUITOUS, OR FREE GRATIS AND FOR NOTHING.

It Has Become a Well Established Fact that by Going to

to buy your Goods, you can and will save money; and MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE

WE have now the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS in this section of country, which have been carefully selected, and will be sold at

Startlingly Low Prices!

We have a large stock of PRINTS of all sorts and prices, Brown and Bleached SHEET-NGS, FLANNELS of all kinds, grades and colors, White and Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, LINSEYS, a large lot of SHAWLS, of all sizes, colors and prices, &c., &c. Also

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS. Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

Notions without end.---Collars, Shirts, Soap, Suspenders, Hoops, Hoops, Hoops, Hoops, Thread, Pins, Needles, Brushes, Buttons, Tapes, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas.

FRIES' JEANS of all Grades, also their Yarns and Sheeting and Cotton Batting at Factory prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

a splendid assortment, for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

Paints, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Patent Medicines, Powder, Lead, Shot, single and doubleparrelled Guns, &c., &c. The largest stock of

Crockery and Glass Ware ever brought to this country by one firm. Also a full line of KEROSINE OIL, LAMPS BURNERS and WICKS.

Sole Leather, and Strupe & Son's Upper Leather.

COFFEE, WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, COAL

We are not in the habit of doing any tall blowing, but when we have any very important natter to communicate we would be derelict in our duty to the public and ourselves in withnolding the same, and therefore we have to proclaim that in

HARDWARE WE CAN'T

CARPENTERS can with us find the best and cheapest assortment of all kinds of tools they need: Planes of all kinds, Hammers, Hatchets, Hand and Tenon Saws, Drawing Knives, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Gimblets, Compassos, Levels, Tape Measures, Squares, Files, Screw Drivers, Plane, Saw and Auger Handles, &c., &c., and

BUILDERS can be furnished with all sorts of BUILDING HARDWARE, Nails, Glass, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Screws, Bolts, Paints, &c., at prices that defy competition.

and FARMERS with Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Scythes, Traces, Collars, Hames, Ploughs and Plough Points, Tire Iron, &c., Coffee Mills, Saussage Grinders, Steelyards, Spring Ballances, Steel Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps, Fire Dogs, Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Ovens, Spiders, Extra Lids, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Lanterns, Chairs, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS with Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Shafts, Whiffle Trees, Turned Sticks, Oil Cloth, &c. Down Ilsoel A

We will barter for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as FRUIT, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, PLANK, RAGS, FEATHERS, BEESWAX, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, TALLOW, &c., &c.

We likewise deem this an appropriate time and place to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who have favored us with their patronage. They have evinced their sound judgment and discretion in coming to us for good bargains, and we hope they always went away satisfied and well pleased and will come again and often, and we promise our best endeavors to please them and deserve their patronage. KISH CHECORETE

Respectfully,

Salem N. C., June 1, 1874.-23-tf. H. W. FRIES | Salem, N. C., November 3, 1874.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Diarrhan, Lameness. Toothache,

Piles, Headache, Boils, Soreness, Burns, Sprains, Scalds, Wounds, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises, Rhenmatism, Hemorrhages

Very Choice Trees and Plants. HAVING TAKEN THE AGENCY FOR Mr. G. AS. Bellis' extensive "Butterwood Nursery." located at Littleton, in this State, I am now prepared to fill orders for TREES and PLANTS of the choicest and most desirable varieties, and on the most

satisfactory terms,

I would call special attention to the new and very early varieties of PEACHES—The BEATRICE, LOUISE and RIVERS—all ripening ahead of Hale. These have now been thoroughly tested in this country, and have obtained the commendation of all who

have seen them.

Mr. Bellis commenced packing his Beatrice, last year, (from 5,000 trees) on the 5th of June, shipped them to New York, where they ALL arrived in PER-FECT ORDER, and sold for \$6 to \$8 per bushel crate.— Here they will ripen from the 12th to the 20th of June. Prices of Beatrice, Louise and Rivers \$4 per doz-and \$20 per 100. Other varieties, as per Catalogue. I would also direct attention to the Newman Seed-Ling Strawberry of Southern origin, well known and very highly esteemed for a number of years,— but until recently, closely held in private hands.— This berry is large, of finer flavor than Wilson's and two weeks earlier, remaining in bearing for nearly three months, and is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. It is a remarkably firm and solid berry. Prices of Plants.-50 cents per doz; \$3 50 per 100;

20 per 1000.

A large stock of Pure Wilson's Albany on hand.
lants very fine. Send for Catalogue.

E. W. LINEBACK. 320 per 1000. Salem, N. C., Nov. 5, 1874.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.

Unusual Attractions

MRS. DOUTHIT'S Millinery Store.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer

New Fall and Winter HATS AND BONNETS, Sashes and Ribbons,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, UFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of ADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSLERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many ther articles in my line, Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal

encouragement received, and hopes to be able to w. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment. Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1874.

FANOY

THE finest assortment of FANCY GOODS and

F. W. Meller's Bazaar

ow on hand and still more coming, such as CHINA, GLASS, PARIAN, MARBLE, LAY

LAVA WARE, &c., as well as a good assortment of DOLLS, COMMON TOYS, &c., for the little folks. Also all kinds of CONFECTIONERY such as fresh, plain and fancy UANDIES,

CAKES

ORANGES, LEMONS. BANANAS, FIGS, RAISINS, DATES, CURRANTS.

Il kinds of FRESH NUTS. Thankful for the patronage bestowed by a gener-us public, I hope, by a close attention to business, Remember, our establishment is headquarters for FANCY GOODS, TOYS and CONFECTIONS. F. W. MELLER. Salom, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.



METALLIC

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS, AND ARE ENAMELLED-INSIDE AND OUT TO

PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE ROSEWOOD FINISH



ceased are free from irruption of water or depreda-tions of yermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approba-

tion given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages. W. M. RAYMOND M'FG. COMPANY, PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY PATTERSON & CO.

General Merchandise, Largest Stock Kept in the County. SALEM, N. C.

Fep. 12, 1874.-7tf. THOS. R PURNELL, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. and the outfit of trees and low ferences in any part of the State.

RALEIGH, N. C., Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State,

AHEAD OF ALL

COMPETITION!

LANGFELD,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return to his numerous customers grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and announces that his Stock is now full and complete in all kinds of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

COMPRISING VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

General Merchandise,

BEING

And the CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this

THE BEST,

THE LARGEST.

THE MOST VARIED,

market. DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

GENT'S GOODS.

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and ANYTHING ELSE WANTED, to which we invite the attention of all. My facilities for Jobbing are unsurpassed, and I invite

COUNTRY MERCHANTS To call and inspect my stock and prices.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

SEATON GALES, Secretary.

C. B. ROOT, Vice President. FULASKI COWPER, Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C. INSURES ALL

CLASSES OF

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. -

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C. at Salem, N.C

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERG LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate finish These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of it

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